

ton Seminary. He then went to Europe, entered the Göttingen University, Germany, and received his diplomas of A. M. and Ph. D. with Prof. C. A. Goessmann, the noted organic chemist and director of the Massachusetts Experiment Station.

Upon his return from Germany he was elected to the chair of chemistry and botany in Amherst College, which he retained until August, 1867, when he was elected president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He took active part in the rebellion with the Twenty-first Massachusetts regiment as its colonel.

Colonel Clark was noted for the energy and enthusiasm he put into everything he undertook, and in the class-room he imparted this to his students to such an extent that very thorough and rapid progress was always made. During the last fifteen or twenty years of his life he made the study of plant-life his specialty, and conducted a series of very careful experiments upon the circulation of sap in plants, the expansive force of plant tissues, the movements of plants, rapidity of the movements of sap, etc., most of which are recorded in the catalogues of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the annual reports of the secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

These papers, which are valuable additions to botanical literature, are perhaps his most important writings, although he was always ready with lectures upon almost all industrial and natural scientific subjects whenever called upon and was a most brilliant and fascinating speaker. In 1876 he was granted a leave of absence and established the Royal Agricultural College at Sapporo, Japan.

His many pupils look back with pleasure to the profitable days spent under his instruction, in which they always found him a true friend and wise counselor.

S. T. MAYNARD.

Tuckerman bibliography.—The following correction and additions may be made to the list on page 74 of this volume.

Notice of some Cyperaceæ of our vicinity : Hovey's *Mag. of Hort. and Bot.* vii. 208-210 (1841).

Descriptions of several new plants of New England : *ibid.* ix. 142-3 (1843).

Carex argyrantha *sp. nov.* : distrib. with descr. Amherst, Aug. 16, 1859 ; published in Wood's *Class-Book of Botany* 1861, p. 753.

Carex glaucodea *Mss.* : *Proc. Am. Acad.* vii. 395 (1868).

Lichens or fungi ? : *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, vii. 66-7 (1881).

Review of Minks's *Symbolæ Licheno-Mycologicæ* : *ibid.* ix. 143 (1882).

The Synopsis of the Lichens of the Northern U. S., etc., was first published in *Proc. Am. Acad.* i. 195-285 (1848).—HENRY WILLEY.

Vancouveria.—In the two most recent fascicles of the Bulletin of the Botanical Society of France, M. Franchet has published an elaborate review and monograph of the genus *Epimedium*. Adopting Baillon's idea, he refers back to it the Pacific-coast genus *Vancouveria* of Decaisne, which, M. Franchet insists, differs in nothing but the ternary instead of the binary plan of the blossom. For it seems that some common species of *Epimedium* occasionally produce petals which are not saccate or spurred (which certainly militates

